

June 2002

Q22

D

Q23

$$R_t = 0.65 + 1 / (1/4 + 1/8) = 3.3167$$

$$I = V/R = 6 / 3.3167 = 1.809$$

$$V_t = \text{emf} - Ir = 6 - (1.809 \times 0.65) = 4.8241$$

$$I = V/R = 4.8241 / 4 = 1.206$$

B

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$V_1 = V_2$$

$$I_1 r_1 = I_2 r_2$$

$$(I - I_2) r_1 = I_2 r_2$$

$$I r_1 = (r_1 + r_2) I_2$$

$$I_2 = I r_1 / (r_1 + r_2)$$

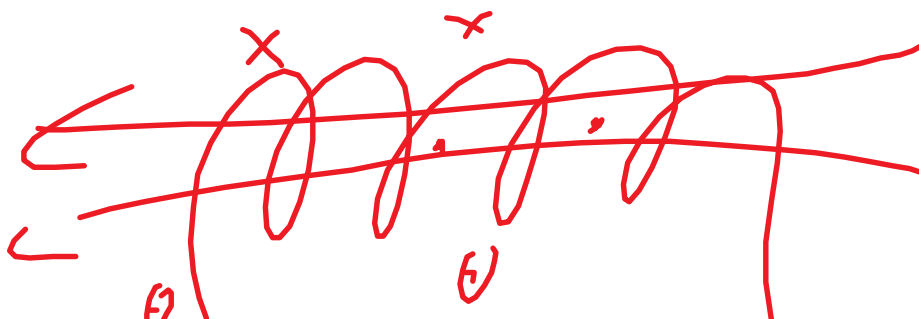
$$I_2 = 1.809 \times 4 / (4 + 8) = 0.603$$

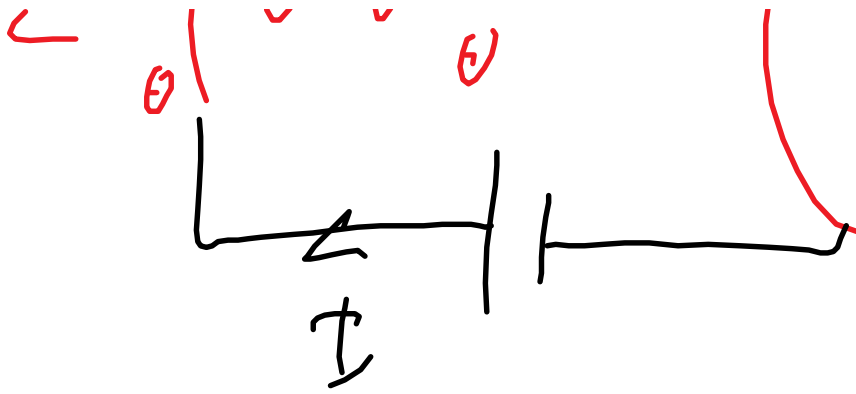
$$I_1 = 1.809 \times 8 / (4 + 8) = 1.206$$

Q24

D

Q25





A

26

C

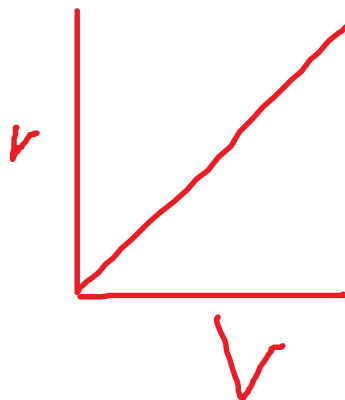
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$$F_c = F_B$$

$$mv^2/r = qvB$$

$$r = mv/qB$$

$$r \propto v$$



A

$$Q28 v = 2.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{emf} = Blv = 0.70 \times 0.08 \times 2 = 0.112 \text{ V}$$

counter clockwise

Q29

f lower, the V_{back} is lower
so the I increases so the $P_{\text{lost}} = I^2 r$ increases

Q30

$$\text{emf} = -N\Delta\Phi/\Delta t$$

if A isn't changing, then the B must change,

for the B to change

$$B = \mu_0 (N/L) I$$

I must also change,
so D

Q6

$$I_A = V/rt = 1.5/6.5 = 0.2308$$

$$I_B = 1.5/6.25 = 0.24$$

$$P = I^2 r$$

$$P_A = I_A^2 R = 0.2308 \times 0.2308 \times 6 = 0.3196 \text{ W}$$

$$P_B = 0.24 \times 0.24 \times 6 = 0.3456 \text{ W}$$

B delivers more power!

(less energy is dissipated in the internal resistor, more current)

Q7

$$\text{emf} = N\Delta BA/t = 50 \times (0.1 - (-0.6))$$

$$\times (0.4 \times 0.4 \times 3.14159) / 2.1 = 8.37757 \text{ V}$$

Induced current will be clockwise to oppose the change in magnetic field from into the page to out of the page. (clockwise current produces a magnetic field into the page)